

Earth's Relief

Landforms

- Relief consists of all features on Earth's surface, categorized into continental, coastal, and oceanic landforms.
- Continental landforms include mountains, valleys, plains, plateaus, and depressions.
- Coastal landforms include peninsulas, islands, capes, and gulfs.
- Oceanic landforms include continental shelves, abyssal plains, mid-ocean ridges, and ocean trenches.

Formation of Relief

- The theory of plate tectonics explains Earth's surface movements.
- Tectonic plates can move apart, slide over each other, or collide, causing changes in Earth's crust.
- Folds and faults form when Earth's internal forces act on materials of different rigidity.
- The theory of continental drift suggests that 200 million years ago, there was a single supercontinent called Pangaea.

Volcanoes and Earthquakes

- Volcanoes are cracks in Earth's crust through which materials from inside Earth are expelled.
- Volcanoes can be active, dormant, or extinct.
- Volcanic eruptions can change relief by forming volcanic cones and islands.

Climate Change

The lesson includes a section on climate change, featuring:

- Excerpts from speeches by David Attenborough, Greta Thunberg, and Brianna Fruean at the 2021 Glasgow climate summit.
- A project where students organize a mock climate summit, representing different countries and discussing topics such as CO₂ emissions reduction and limiting global warming.

